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WASHINGTON.

THE END OF THE SPECIAL SESSION.

MR. DOUGLASS CONFIRMED BY SOUTHERN VOTES—THE ANTI-HAYES FACTION—NO SHADOW ON MR. CONANT—GEN. GRANT.

The special session of the Senate was adjourned sine die on Saturday. The nomination of Frederick Douglass was debated earnestly in executive session. Patriotic speeches were made, and many Democrats helped confirm him. Mr. Waldron's nomination for District-Attorney at Memphis was defeated. Complicity in the Treasury interest frauds is not imputed to Mr. Conant. On the contrary, compliments are paid him for his service in the department. Gen. Grant will go West this week, and in May will go abroad for two years.

MR. DOUGLASS CONFIRMED.

A REMARKABLE DEBATE IN THE SENATE—PATRIOTISM OF SOUTHERN DEMOCRATS STRIKINGLY DISPLAYED.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

WASHINGTON, March 18.—The debate in the Executive session yesterday on the confirmation of Frederick Douglass to be United States Marshal of the District of Columbia was one of the most memorable that has ever occurred in that body. The country loses much by the injunction of secrecy which still rests upon those present. As one of the first fruits of the President's new Southern policy of reconciliation and good fellowship between all sections of the country and between the races of the South, it is especially gratifying to all friends of the new Administration, and it is full of promise that the color line is to be broken down, and that the negro question, as it has existed in American politics for the last ten years, is likely to disappear. The vote stood 30 in the affirmative to 12 in the negative, and of those who cast the latter every one disclaimed basing his opposition upon the race or color of the candidate. The debate is said to have exhibited throughout some of the loftiest, broadest, and noblest patriotism that has been witnessed in the proceedings of Congress for many a year.

Senator Pinckney Whyte of Maryland, one of those who voted No, made a very eloquent speech upon the color question. He had presented to the Senate the protest adopted by the bar of the District and signed by many leading lawyers, Republican and Democrats. In their preferences and upon the reasons set forth in that protest he based his entire opposition. Turning to his Democratic associates in the midst of his speech, he is reported to have said that, although a native of Maryland and a member of the strictest sect of the Democracy, it was his proud boast to-day that he had never been a slaveholder, and that neither he nor any member of his family had at any time encouraged the odious institution of slavery. He felt himself constrained to vote against the confirmation of Mr. Douglass for the particular office of United States Marshal of the District because he thought him poorly qualified for that place, and for no other reason.

Gen. Morgan, the new Democratic Senator from Alabama, made a speech in support of Mr. Douglass's confirmation, which is said to have startled the Senators present. Mr. Morgan has for the last four years been one of the ablest and most influential Democrats of his State. In the canvass of 1874, when the State was rescued from the carpet-baggers, his speeches attracted wider attention than those of any other Democratic orator, and reports of them which he and his friends denounced as incorrect and unjust were circulated throughout the North to prove that the Democrats of Alabama were a bloodthirsty set of men, who were determined to carry the State by outrage and murder if they could not do it in a legitimate manner. Gen. Morgan disclaimed having used any such expressions as were attributed to him. But the general publication of these pretended extracts from his speeches led the Republicans of the North, and especially the leading members of the Senate who opposed his admission at the beginning of the special session, to believe that he was a Bourbon of the deepest dye, committed to the oldest of pro-slavery notions. They have believed that he would have nothing to do with any policy of peace or reconciliation which would tend to break down the color line or to establish the rights of the negroes on a firm basis. His speech of yesterday showed that with him at least Bourbonism is a thing of the past, if, indeed, he was ever tainted with it. It is described by those who heard it as an impassioned burst of eloquence in favor of the President's Southern policy, and of the equality of all American citizens before the law. He said that he knew not what course others might take, but as for him he should vote willingly and gladly for the confirmation of Mr. Douglass. He himself was a Presidential elector in the late contest, and had received the votes of 10,000 colored men; and it did not lie in him, he said, when the representative man of their race was nominated to the American Senate for confirmation in an office he was well qualified to fill, to vote against him. He knew not how he could defend such a vote in justice or honor, or after having cast it how he could go to the colored people of the South again and ask their suffrages. More than that, he saw a new light breaking upon his country from the North. He had read Mr. Hayes's letter of acceptance and the inaugural address of the President; he had seen by his acts that the President is sincere and honest in his purpose to do justice in the South and to bring about a reconciliation of the sections, and he for himself had determined to cast no vote against any worthy nomination which this Administration might make, and to place no obstacle in the way of the successful accomplishment of the patriotic purposes set forth in the inaugural address.

Several other Southern Senators spoke in the same vein. Not a single word was uttered against the confirmation of Mr. Douglass except on the ground set forth by prominent members of the bar of this District, namely, doubt as to the qualification of the candidate to fill the office. A good many Senators on both sides of the chamber dodged the vote, and among these were several of the carpet-baggers from the South who have heretofore been loudest in their advocacy of the rights of the negro race, but who have by their acts done so much to bring the cause they espoused into disrepute.

The confirmation of Mr. Douglass is looked upon by the best men of both parties in Washington as a triumph not only of the new policy of the Administration, but also of the moderate Southern men, to whom the country owes so much for their patriotic course during the past Winter. Besides greatly strengthening the President's new Southern policy, it gives him the assurance that he will have adequate support for it in the Senate, no matter what discussions may take place in the Republican party.

The opposition to the appointment of Mr. Douglass has been more demonstrative than that which has been manifested against any other appointment which the President has yet made. It was not confined to Democratic circles, although it was more general there than among Republicans. Many of the leading lawyers of Washington, irrespective of party, and some of the judges who preside in the courts of the District, thought the selection an unwise one and recommended its rejection. The duties of the United States Marshal for this District are much more important than those of that officer elsewhere. All the courts here are United States courts, and, in addition to the duties of the marshal in other districts, he has to perform those usually devolving upon the sheriff. Besides this, custom has made the marshal almost a member of the President's official household and the master of ceremonies on all State occasions. It is understood that President Hayes will not require of Mr. Douglass the performance of the duties at the White House which Marshal Sharp has discharged, but will expect him simply to attend to the ordinary and legal duties of his office.

Mr. Douglass will be somewhat embarrassed by the resignation of Deputy-Marshal Phillips, who has held the position for a quarter of a century, and by his familiarity with its duties and his efficiency in performing them he has made the position of Mr. Douglass's predecessors a comparatively easy one. Mr. Douglass will probably offer the deputy marshalship to some white lawyer of the District of recognized ability. Such an appointment will not only be necessary in order to secure an intelligent and efficient administration of the office, but it will remove in great measure the cause of the opposition to Mr. Douglass's appointment, which has been so outspoken. Mr. Douglass will have no difficulty in qualifying for the place. Columbus Alexander and other wealthy Democrats have already offered to sign his bond.

THE NAMES OF SOME OF THE PATRIOTIC DEMOCRATS.

[GENERAL PRESS DISPATCH.]

WASHINGTON, March 18.—In the executive session yesterday Senator Conkling made the principal speech in favor of the confirmation of Mr. Douglass, and Senator Whyte was the most prominent of the few speakers against it. Messrs. Gordon, Hill, Beck, and Garland, with one or two other Democrats, voted for his confirmation. It is understood that Mr. Lamar, who was absent on account of illness, would also have voted for it had he been present.

THE DEFEAT OF WALDRON.

CARPET BAGGERS AND BOURBONS COMBINE TO EFFECT IT—THESE PEOPLE CONSTITUTING THE ANTI-HAYES FACTION.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

WASHINGTON, March 19.—The President's Southern policy is meeting with active opposition from an unexpected quarter. After full consultation with the Postmaster-General and prominent citizens of Memphis who are in full accord with the President, he appointed Mr. Waldron to be United States Marshal for the Western District of Tennessee. Before the nomination was sent to the Senate, Mr. Thornburgh and Mr. Randolph, a defeated candidate to Congress from the Memphis District, called upon Attorney-General Devens. By their representations they induced him to send to the White House the name of Mr. Garrett, in whose favor Col. Eaton of Memphis, a brother of the Commissioner of Education, had resigned just before President Hayes came into office. Gen. Grant had nominated Mr. Garrett, but the Senate failed to confirm him. Mr. Devens evidently not understanding the case sent his name again to the President instead of that of Mr. Waldron, but the President sent Mr. Waldron's name to the Senate.

Commissioner Eaton himself seems to have taken a lively interest in this appointment, and is reported to have declared publicly that the President Southern policy would not work in cases of officers connected with the courts or the collection of the revenue; and that Mr. Waldron was particularly objectionable as an Irish Catholic and everything that was bad. He is also reported to have said that certain Ohio Representatives are giving the President exceedingly bad advice, and that some of them are under the control of unsafe Southern men, one of whom had written Charles Foster's speech on Mr. Hayes's policy. By such efforts as this and similar ones, the nomination of Mr. Waldron, to which the President had given considerable attention, and which was undoubtedly a good one, was laid aside in the Senate. Among other accusations made in the effort to defeat Mr. Waldron was one notoriously false, to the effect that he was not a citizen of Tennessee, but of Chicago. Mr. Waldron has been a resident of Memphis for 18 years, and has been a municipal officer there for several years. His only connection with Chicago is that he has supplied a part of the capital for a firm doing business there.

The defeat of this nomination involves more than the defeat of one man. The advocates of the President's Southern policy see in the elements which combine to bring about this result the tendency to a union between the distinctively carpet-bag element in the South and the old Bourbon element in the North. By the carpet-bag element is not meant the Northern persons of standing who went South to engage in legitimate business, but those whose pursuit has been nothing except office-seeking, and who abandon the South when they can no longer secure office there. The first objective point of this faction appears to be an attempt to break down Postmaster-General Key, with the hope of driving him from the Cabinet. If this can be accomplished, the supposition is that no other prominent Southern man would accept a similar position. It is, of course, designed also as an indirect blow at President Hayes by persons who have not the courage to attack him openly.

A LOUISIANA ADJUSTMENT.

MR. WARMOTH PROPOSES A COMPROMISE LEGISLATURE AND A DECLARATION AS TO WHO IS GOVERNOR BY THEM.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

WASHINGTON, March 18.—Ex-Gov. Warmoth of Louisiana, at the request of the President, has submitted a written statement of his views as to the proper method of adjusting the troubles in Louisiana. The Legislature is made the sole judge of the election and qualifications of its own members. It is gravely doubted by the best lawyers of both parties in Louisiana whether the Returning Board, which by law is made the canvassing authority in all elections in the State, has authority under the Constitution to pass upon the returns as far as they relate to members of the Legislature. The Warmoth plan admits the right of the Returning Board to do this. As to the seats in contest, Mr. Warmoth proposes that the members of both branches of the Legislature whose seats are uncontested shall meet and pass upon the three contested places, irrespective of the action of the Returning Board. The two houses shall meet in joint convention, canvass the returns, count and declare the vote for Governor. On this arrangement, irrespective of the contested seats, the Senate would contain about 20 Democrats to 16 Republicans, and the House 56 Republicans to 48 Democrats, with an approximate Republican majority of 12 on joint ballot. Of these 12 there are more than seven Republicans, more than enough to turn the election, who are not particularly friendly to the Packard Government, and who, independent of partisanship, could be relied upon to secure a fair count. The balance of power in the joint convention as constituted would be under the control of men whose interests are entirely dependent upon the peace and prosperity of the State.

This adjustment is not based upon any bargain or agreement as to what persons should be elected Senators from the Nicholls Legislature in order to secure the recognition of that Government; and it is the only adjustment which Mr. Warmoth thinks legal and constitutional. In the Senate there are only three contested seats. The Warmoth Republicans are opposed to the withdrawal of the troops from the State House till an adjustment is made upon some such basis. The representatives of this side of the Louisiana case are confident to-night that the troops will not be withdrawn until such an adjustment has been reached.

Everybody else, however, believes there will be no great delay in withdrawing the troops. They think that the Cabinet will take up the question on Monday or Tuesday, and that a commission in an unofficial capacity, consisting of Vice-President Wheeler, Mr. Foster of Ohio, and possibly Stanley Matthews and some others, will go to New Orleans to endeavor to bring about a compromise based upon the reorganization of the Legislature and canvass of the vote for Governor by it. Anything less, it is asserted, would be a trade and a barter disgraceful to the Government which could not be considered. The withdrawal of troops without such an adjustment they insist would be a complete surrender to the Nicholls Government and an abandonment of the Republicans South.

Gov. Warmoth and a good many of the immediate representatives of Mr. Nicholls left for Louisiana last night. The latter are confident that the troops are to be withdrawn the coming week, but they evidently have no definite information of the proposed plan of adjustment suggested by Mr. Warmoth. It should be said, in explanation of Mr. Warmoth's plan, that he apparently believes that he could control a sufficient number of the votes of the anti-Packard Republicans to hold the balance of power in the Legislature, reconstructed as he suggests, and could thus secure his own election to the United States Senate. The Nicholls Legislature, if it becomes the only *de facto* body, would certainly not select him as one of its candidates, and the body that recognizes Mr. Packard will also refuse to do so. Mr. Warmoth has therefore a selfish interest in an adjustment such as he suggests.

THE TREASURY SCANDAL.

FRESH ATTACKS ON MR. CONANT—AN APPARENT CONSPIRACY AGAINST HIM—HE IS NOT DISTRUSTED.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

WASHINGTON, March 18.—Nothing new can be learned touching the rumors which connect several Treasury officials with alleged complicity in the fraudulent collection of over-due interest on registered bonds. Friends of several of the officials deny that they will be found to have the remotest connection with anything improper which has been discovered or alleged to have been discovered. It is simply justice to Assistant Secretary Conant to say that during his long service in the Department under several Secretaries of the Treasury his record has been an exceptionally honorable one and his services to the Government have been of very great value. No circumstance has ever been discovered during the investigation of the great scandals which have been uncovered in the Treasury Department during the last four or five years throwing the least suspicion on him; and no one has ever been bold enough even to suggest that he had dishonorable connection with any of them. On the other hand, his services to the several Secretaries under which he has served have been almost invaluable. Many abuses have been attacked and rooted out in the Treasury Department which have either been discovered by him or have been investigated under his direction. His high character, his long service, and his unexceptionable record in office ought therefore to place him above suspicion until some actual proof of his connection with frauds or irregular proceedings is produced.

The peculiar kind of frauds now suspected may be briefly described as follows: In computing the interest due on United States bonds it is necessarily important that the books shall be closed at some stated time. Hence the rule of the department has been always to close them 30 days prior to the date when interest is due, and no transfer of bonds can be registered during that period. A person, therefore, buying bonds within that period is unable to have the purchased bond registered in his name until the 30 days have expired, and interest is only computed from the date of registration of transfer. The accrued interest between the date on which the books were closed and the registration in the name of the purchaser is properly due to the seller, who generally either forgets or is ignorant of the fact, doubtless thinking he has got all the interest due him at the date of selling. According to law, all unpaid interest is covered into the Treasury at the end of 90 days, and remains on the books as liability to be paid whenever demanded by the person to whom it is due.

Some time ago it was suspected that some of the employés in the department were giving information of the interest thus due which enabled outsiders to enter claims. An investigation of the matter by the secret service detectives rested the suspicion pretty conclusively on one Douglass, a clerk in the department, who appeared to have been in collusion with a New-York attorney. As soon as this was discovered Mr. Douglass was immediately dismissed from the department by Assistant Secretary Conant. A consultation was then held in the Treasury as to the feasibility of instituting legal proceedings against Douglass, but it was decided by the department officials to turn the matter over to the District-Attorney for whatever action he might deem proper. There was some question as to the law warranting any such proceedings. Douglass having only furnished information to outsiders, which, though in violation of a rule of the department, was not considered as wholly coming under any statutory law. Assistant Secretary Conant did not himself institute legal proceedings against Douglass, and this seems to be the only ground upon which some members of the secret service of the Treasury Department were led to suspect that he himself had some connection with them.

Secretary Sherman on taking charge of the Treasury Department and learning the facts in the case, immediately directed an informal examination of the subject, which is now in progress. No conclusions have yet been reached affecting any of the Treasury officials, and those familiar with the matter deny that such is likely to be the case. Secretary Sherman is reported to have said on this subject: "No charges whatever have been made to me impugning the character of Assistant Secretary Conant, who took a very active part in the previous investigation, with a view fully to expose the frauds; nothing has appeared to cast the least suspicion on him." Aside from accusations connected with Assistant Secretary Conant's official duties, others of an outrageous and indecent character have been published against him to-day, which those making the affidavits insist on their ability to sustain. Mr. Conant's friends say that the manner in which these stories are told, and the sources from which they have emanated, lend color to the theory that the whole movement is a conspiracy against the Assistant Secretary.

GEN. GRANT'S TOUR.

TO BE IN EUROPE TWO YEARS—A DESIRE TO TRAVEL PRIVATELY.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

WASHINGTON, March 18.—Gen. and Mrs. Grant will leave Washington during the present week for a visit to the West. Accompanied by their youngest son, now in college, they will sail for Europe in May. They expect to be absent from the country at least two years, and it is Gen. Grant's desire to travel as any other private citizen of the United States, without public demonstrations by the government authorities of the countries he will visit. He recalls the embarrassment of Franklin Pierce during his tour abroad after the expiration of his Presidential term. After a profusion of public attentions, he at last found refuge in a secluded village in the Swiss mountains, where he enjoyed himself for about three days before his identity was discovered. Then the people turned out en masse and gave him so cordial a reception that he was again forced to move along. Gen. Grant desires to avoid this.

THE BRISTOW MULES CASE.

IT IS SUMMARILY DISMISSED BY JUDGE CARTTER.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

WASHINGTON, March 18.—A small portion of the gang who have long been pursuing Gen. Bristow came to grief in the Supreme Court of this District yesterday. As a sequel to the mule case, which was made up by some claim agents and detectives, and sprung in Congress a year ago for political effect, a civil suit was instituted against Gen. Bristow in the District Court here. It was prepared by the partners of certain claims lawyers here whose cases,

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BRITISH AFFAIRS.

PHASES OF BRITISH JUSTICE.

MR. LEATHAM TO BE IMPRISONED TWO MONTHS FOR CURSING THE QUEEN—LORD COLERIDGE ON POACHING—GREAT COMMOTION CAUSED BY HIS RULINGS AMONG THE LANDED GENTRY—LEGAL PRACTICE.

[FROM THE REGULAR CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.]

LONDON, March 7.—Is the throne of England so unstable that a breath sets it rocking? The magistrates who preside over the Petty Sessions Court of Todcaster seem to think so, for they have seized a rather slight occasion to prop up the majesty of the Queen with the terrors of the law. I don't think I ever heard of Todcaster before. I am sure I never heard of Mr. Leatham of Ulleskelf, whom the magistrates above named have sent to prison for two months for audibly cursing the Queen. This offense—it is certainly an offense against good manners—was committed in church while service was going on; it was twice repeated, and Mr. Leatham became violent when remonstrated with and had to be put out, the services of no less than four men being required to eject him. All these seem to have been regarded by the magistrates as aggravations of the original outrage. I perceive it is stated with great particularity that the scene took place while public worship was being conducted by a clergyman of the Church of England. If it had happened in a Dissenting chapel a single month's confinement might perhaps have been thought enough. Mr. Leatham, who is described as a man of good position in life—which may mean anything, from a small shopkeeper to a county magnate—pleaded in extenuation of his crime that the words were uttered spontaneously. He further defined spontaneously by the remark that shortly before service he had been talking about the Queen's taxes. This shows the inconvenience of legal fictions. Because the taxes are called Queen's taxes, poor Mr. Leatham plainly believed all the money wrung out of the hard earnings of the subject goes into the private pocket of the Sovereign; whereas, in fact, the poor woman gets only some beggarly two millions of dollars, and can by no means regard all that as pin-money for her personal spending. The monster urged also in defense that he had given liberally to church and schools in the parish, and had already sent a letter of apology to the clergyman. All would not do. No passion is stronger in the human—I mean the English—breast than outraged loyalty. The magistrates of the Petty Sessions of Todcaster were firm. They were resolved that the British Constitution should not perish by their fault. Yet so little gratitude do the noblest actions earn in this world that those who ought to be the eulogists of this devoted constancy are the first to make public an intimation that the magistrates have overdone it. There would, indeed, be nothing surprising in a mere Radical detecting an incongruity in a laborer being rewarded for breaking his wife's head with a fortnight's confinement, while Mr. Leatham gets two months for, shall we say, merely damning Her Majesty's eyes. But in these days even Tories pay, on occasions, some outward deference to public opinion; and it may not be an error of judgment which leads their great organ to describe the sentence of Mr. Leatham as one which must be publicly justified or promptly revised.

A still worse case has occurred, worse because the offender is in a still higher position of life; worse because he is himself charged with the administration of what is called justice; worst of all, perhaps, because he has attacked not the Throne, indeed, but Society. I suppose it must be admitted that Society is very near a general collapse when revolutionary dicta are uttered from the Bench itself. And when I reflect that it is the Lord Chief-Justice of the Common Pleas who has shown himself a Jacobin and a Communist, I am on the point of packing my trunks and returning to a country where no such monsters exist. Don't be surprised if I arrive by the next steamer. In the hurry and anxiety of possible departure I have not had time to consult my law books, but I have no doubt it is laid down in Blackstone that the Game laws of England are the palladium of its liberty and the foundation stone of its social existence. These metaphors may be mixed; they ought not, I admit, to be combined in the same sentence, but I am too much agitated to mind that now. For whatever Blackstone may say I know that by a vast majority of the peers and country gentlemen of England they are so regarded. This palladium has been attacked; this foundation stone shaken. And since Lord Coleridge is both a legislator and a judge, whose duty it is both to make and to enforce laws, I think it will not be too strong if I say that a parricidal hand has been lifted against the palladium and laid upon the foundation stone; although this does still further confuse the metaphor.

Lord Coleridge has, in fact, been trying a poaching case; an offense which the peers and country gentlemen, and all persons of well regulated minds, regard with just horror. It is not capital, but it may yet be made so. Lord Coleridge did not, of course, venture to acquit the three men charged with this atrocious crime. They were convicted, but after the conviction an application was made to Lord Coleridge to allow the costs of prosecution; in other words, that these costs should be paid out of the public treasury instead of being paid by the prosecutors. He refused, and not only refused but said, "that it was the first occasion any such application had been made to him, and he hoped it would be the last, for he certainly never should order the costs in any such case. He wished it to be distinctly understood that he was only following the practice of eminent judges. The law ought undoubtedly to be enforced, but as the law protected the amusements of rich people, they must pay for its enforcement." It is this last sentence which has excited the greatest and most righteous indignation. Could any language be more incendiary? How long can the rich hope to go on legislating in their own interest, if a lord chief-justice betrays them? Is he not himself a rich man? Did not rich men appoint him? Is he, merely because he has taken an oath to administer the laws equally between man and man, to disregard the interests of his own class? Can the game laws survive a declaration from the bench that they are enacted only to protect the amusements of rich people? These and many more questions are asked. Sir Charles Legard, a Yorkshire member, asked in the House of Commons—not all these indeed, but the much simpler one whether Lord Coleridge really said the things imputed to him. Lord Coleridge wrote to the Home Secretary, to whom Sir Charles Legard's question was addressed, a rather remarkable reply. He admitted that the words—with the exception of one inaccurately reported—were his, but added that he was not accountable for his acts to any member of the House of Commons; remarking further:

> A letter to the Secretary of State to be read in the House of Commons is not a convenient medium for any discussion of the general question. But by law the costs in prosecutions for breaches of the Game laws cannot without the authority of the judge be inflicted on the rate-payers; and the offense tried before me at Durham is an offense which by law justices of the peace cannot try. The experience of other men may be different, but this was the first occasion on which any attempt has been made before me to inflict the costs of such a prosecution upon the rate payers. I refused them, and shall probably continue to refuse them, upon grounds which appear to me conclusive, but with the statement of which I do not think it necessary to trouble you or the House of Commons.

This is not the kind of language the House of Commons is accustomed to hear, though—were it any other case—I should say it was language most honorable to Lord Coleridge; and a proper vindication of the independence of the Bench. The Scarborough Baronet gave notice he should again call attention to the matter. In the Lords a still more exciting scene was expected, for there Lord Midleton was last night to question the Lord Chancellor, and there was an idea that Lord Coleridge would appear to defend himself. I am quite certain he never meant to, and he was in fact holding court out of London. Lord Midleton brought up the subject, but said he need not put the question, as it had been already answered in the Commons, and the Lord Chancellor, like the Home Secretary, said he had no jurisdiction over Lord Coleridge. The incident was, however, made memorable by the declaration of Lord Malmesbury that the Game laws were made, not for the rich but for the preservation (!) of wild animals and the amusement of the poor! I give you but the barest outline of these circumstances. It would be useless to try to describe the angry commotion which Lord Coleridge's observation, innocent and proper as it may seem to you, has excited; useless because you have no Game laws, and because society in the United States has—supposing it to have any at all—a different Palladium and foundation stone.

Since we are upon legal matters, it is worth noting that an effort was made yesterday by Mr. Justice Field in the Court of Queen's Bench to put some sort of limitation upon the well-known rule of the English bar that a barrister is bound to undertake any case offered to him regardless of what he may think of it. There was an action for breach of promise, and it came out in the course of the trial that the plaintiff, a woman, had been the mistress of another man before her engagement to the defendant. A letter was read which, to the mind of the judge, proved this conclusively. He described the letter as too indecent to be read in public. The jury then sent up a note to the bench to the effect that, in their opinion, the case ought to proceed no further. But the plaintiff's counsel, a Mr. Glyn, seemed inclined to persist; whereupon Mr. Justice Field inquired of Mr. Glyn whether he had read that letter "as a man." Mr. Glyn replied: "I am here as an advocate, my lord; and as to your observation about 'a man,' I think it is not one that should be addressed to me at bar. If your lordship and the jury have made up your minds, I will not proceed further; but I am doing my duty as an advocate, and I don't wish to be addressed as 'a man.'"

This speech was followed by "great laughter," and by this curious observation from Mr. Justice Field: "Some persons have different feelings from me. I cannot but feel indignant in this case, not as a judge but as a man; but some people's feelings are different." Upon the jury finding a verdict for the defendant, Mr. Glyn rose once more to say that he was "briefed" in the case, and expressed his opinion on it (meaning against it), but that he was bound to present it to the jury; that it was "impossible for him to take any other course." Then Mr. Justice Field: "Mr. Glyn, there is a point where the duty of an advocate ends and that of a man comes in, and in place of raising a laugh at the letter, I thought you would have regretted having been the means of introducing so filthy a case to the jury." This is distinctly a new departure, should the English bar happen to acquiesce in it. The contrary doctrine has furnished many a man with an excuse for doing dirty work. But is the Bench to decide what cases a lawyer may take and what he may not, and to rebuke him publicly if he makes a mistake? The public might be the gainers by such a course, but how about the bar? They, says a commentator, "naturally look upon such a proceeding as a departure from the well-understood 'rules of the game,' and as establishing, moreover, a most dangerous precedent. If, they argue, the 'manhood' of the advocate may be appealed to, why not his 'sense of justice'? And where would *that* end?" Will any American lawyer say? The rule in question does not, I believe, exist in the United States. G. W. S.

THE FIRE RECORD.

BOILER WORKS BURNED IN PITTSBURGH—LOSS $175,000.

PITTSBURGH, Penn., March 18.—A fire early this morning destroyed the Fort Pitt Boiler Works of D. W. C. Carroll & Co., corner of Second-ave. and Short-st. Loss, $140,000; insurance, $25,000. Wilson, Snyder & Co., iron and brass founders and pipe fitters, lose $15,000; insurance, $10,000. Mansfield & Co., brass finishers, lose $20,000; fully insured. Messrs. Carroll & Co. have secured another yard, and will resume work in a few days.

A MILL BURNED.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, March 18.—H. M. Ashmore's flouring mills, with their contents, at Charleston, Ill., were burned last night. Loss, $12,000; insurance, $5,500.

AN ALLEGED ATTEMPT AT ARSON UNSUCCESSFUL.

A fire broke out about 7 p. m. on Friday on the sixth floor of the tenement house at No. 49 Essex-st., occupied by Samuel Lippmann and his wife. Dense smoke poured out of a bedroom window and the room was instantly filled with flame. The quick arrival of the firemen, however, enabled them to extinguish the flames before they had done much damage. While they were pouring water upon the fire, Lippmann rushed into the room apparently in great distress of mind, exclaiming that he was ruined and all his property was destroyed. He cried and wrung his hands, and even tore out his hair. This was so plainly overacting that the firemen were led to examine the cause of the fire, as only some bedding and part of the bed had been injured. They discovered that the bed clothing was saturated with oil and that a lamp had been placed upon the bed, but it had no top and was plainly laid there for the sake of appearances. Lippmann and his wife were absent when the fire broke out; they occupied only three rooms, and the furniture in them at the most was not worth more than $200. On this Lippmann had obtained an insurance of $1,000 in the Continental Fire Insurance Company. The building was filled with poor families, who, if the fire had not been so promptly extinguished, would have been in great danger. Lippmann was immediately arrested and locked up in the Eldridge Street Police Station. Saturday morning he was taken to the Essex Market Court and remanded to await the result of the investigation of Fire Marshal Sheldon.

A SUPPOSED INCENDIARY FIRE.

The two-story unoccupied frame house at Ninety-fifth-st. and Riverside drive belonging to Martin Ray of No. 418 West Fifty-fifth-st., was destroyed by fire late on Saturday night. The loss was about $3,000. The fire is supposed to have been caused by an incendiary, who escaped detection.

TELEGRAPHIC NOTES.

CINCINNATI, March 18.—R. M. Shoemaker was to-day elected president of the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Railroad Company.

CINCINNATI, March 18.—Detective Officer James White has been sentenced to the penitentiary for 15 months for being implicated in election frauds.

FORTRESS MONROE, March 18.—The United States steamship Hartford, the flagship of the North Atlantic Squadron, left the Roads yesterday for Norfolk.

NEWBURYPORT, Mass., March 18.—The Merrimac Silver Mining Company has struck a vein of gray copper south of their shaft, the richest one yet discovered, assaying as high as $6,000 per ton.

MONTREAL, March 18.—The Liverpool Board of Trade has rescinded the order respecting Canadian surgeons on steamships, and they are now at liberty to sign articles on their own diplomas.

CINCINNATI, March 18.—Joseph Goss was fined $250 for violating the laws of Kentucky by engaging in a prize fight, and being without funds was committed to jail until the fine is paid.

HILLSBOROUGH BRIDGE, N. H., March 18.—At Antrim this afternoon two young men, Campbell and Bailey, engaged in an excited political discussion. The former struck the latter several times in the face and then drew a revolver and shot him fatally.

CHICAGO, March 18.—One of the jury in the Sullivan-Hanford murder trial, Swan by name, was arrested at the instance of the State Attorney yesterday on a charge of perjury, in swearing before he was accepted that he had not expressed or formed an opinion. The evidence against him is said to be strong.

AUGUSTA, Ga., March 18.—*The Chronicle and Sentinel*, which was established in 1785, and *The Constitutionalist*, which was established in 1799, were consolidated yesterday, and appear to-day under the name of *The Chronicle and Constitutionalist*. The consolidated paper will be under the management of Walsh & Wright, the proprietors of *The Chronicle and Sentinel*.

OTTAWA, March 17.—In the course of the discussion on the Extradition bill Mr. Blake stated that as Canada has power under the North America act to make laws in the premises, it is intended when the bill before the House has become a law to apply to the Imperial Government to repeal such imperial legislation as may at present exist and by remaining on the statute book interfere with Canadian jurisdiction.

TORONTO, March 17.—The Court of Appeals in the case of McLean against Dun, Wiman & Co., decided to-day that the Mercantile Agency could not be held liable for losses sustained through their report. The case has been before the courts nearly two years and the amount involved was only $500, but the principle at stake made it a test case. The above decision settles the case in favor of the agency, confirming the verdict rendered in Cincinnati in a similar case a few weeks ago.

GENERAL FOREIGN NEWS.

THE PORTE AND THE POWERS.

GEN. IGNATIEFF IN LONDON—RAPID PROGRESS OF THE NEGOTIATIONS—DISAFFECTION IN CANDIA.

LONDON, March 18, 1877.

Gen. Ignatieff attended the reception at the Foreign Office yesterday, and in the evening left for Hatfield House, the seat of the Marquis of Salisbury. Among the guests of Lord Salisbury whom he will meet there are the Earl of Derby, Sir Stafford Northcote, Mr. Assheton Cross, the Austrian and Italian Embassadors, the Marquis of Hartington, and Mr. Goschen. Gen. Ignatieff will dine with the Earl of Beaconsfield on Monday, have an audience with the Queen on Tuesday, and leave for the Continent, according to present arrangements, on Thursday.

The Observer states that Sir Henry Elliot will return to Constantinople, but will defer his departure from England for some little time for the recovery of his health.

Le Nord of Brussels, the Russian organ, declares that the protocol will contain no stipulation respecting the disarmament of either Russia or Turkey.

The Times in its leading article yesterday contrasts the long preparations which preceded the Andrassy Note and the Berlin Memorandum with the celerity of the present negotiation. It says:

> Conciliation and promptitude have been the characteristics of all parties, and having resolved to agree, their complaisance is wonderful. The protocol was only communicated to Lord Derby on Sunday, and on Friday we are congratulated as on accomplished work. This shows that whatever the Russian Government may propose to accomplish, association with the European Powers is looked upon as important, either for external political action or to allay irritation and disappointment at home. The assurances of Russians make us believe the latter is the object, and that the Czar, having determined to relinquish his enterprise, desires merely such conditions as will not too much humiliate his people. If this be the motive, the signature of the protocol will be a decisive event, unless, indeed, new disorders in Turkey throw all again into confusion.

The Pall Mall Gazette yesterday afternoon said:

> The public will do well to form their judgment of the Eastern prospect from what was said in the House of Commons yesterday by Sir Stafford Northcote rather than from the rapturous declarations in *The Times*. Possibly it is a fact that negotiation has virtually ended because the Czar and Prince Gortchakoff in their own minds may have resolved to accept such modifications as have been introduced into the protocol by England. But so far what is thought of these modifications and what particularly is thought of the English stipulations about disarmament is unknown in this country. We do not say the stipulations will not be accepted, but only that they were by no means without significance, and that they have not been yet assented to, and that for aught that is known they may be met by objections more or less serious. In short, the position of affairs to-day is just what it was yesterday, and though it is reasonable to hope that the protocol itself is as good as settled, and though they may be justified who look for assent to some form of agreement binding Russia to disarm when the protocol is signed, they will be wisest who remember that diplomacy is a slippery game, and that even if all hopes and expectations of the hour are realized peace may have yet to struggle out of the woods.

A dispatch to *The Times* from Pera says:

> Disaffection in Candia is very general. Over 200 families have lately emigrated to Greece.

RUSSIA'S POLICY INDICATED.

LONDON, Monday, March 19, 1877.

Le Nord of Brussels says: "The protocol not only assures the peace but the accord of Europe. It is, however, as well to warn the public against jumping to the conclusion that a pacific solution is already completely certain. The important point must not be forgotten that, while Europe has come to an agreement, Turkey so far has only made promises. If the Porte continues in its old courses, the prospect of a conflict may be renewed. But the protocol will at least give assurance that the conflict will be localized." *The Standard's* correspondent at Paris says he has reason to believe that the foregoing was telegraphed from St. Petersburg and represents the views of the Russian court.

TURKEY TO BE COUNSELED.

The Post publishes the following in an official form: "The Government still awaits the Russian answer. We may have to remain in an expectant attitude for a day or two. When Russia's decision on the modifications suggested by England are ascertained, negotiations of much importance must be commenced with the Porte."

The Arab tribes of Yemen have revolted. The Turkish commander of that district asks for reënforcements.

THE UNIVERSITY BOAT RACE.

LONDON, Saturday, March 17, 1877.

Bell's Life in London, in its issue to-day, commenting on the University boat race, which takes place next Saturday on the Thames, says it believes that Oxford will win, an opinion which it says is confirmed by the verdict of most of the rowing men at Putney. *Land and Water* states that the odds on Oxford are justified, as they have shown the best pace, but Cambrige can improve much. *The Sporting Gazette* says: "Practical oarsmen at Putney almost unanimously go for Cambridge. Oxford are strong, but so are Cambridge, and to this must be added the fact that Cambridge displays far better style." For these reasons *The Gazette* expects to see Cambridge win somewhat easily. *The Sportsman* expects Oxford to win with ease, and with longer odds laid on them than on any crew for some years. The betting is now 2 to 1 in favor of Oxford.

SENOR IGLESIAS'S MANIFESTO.

HE CLAIMS THE MEXICAN PRESIDENCY, DENOUNCES GEN. DIAZ, AND THREATENS TO RETURN.

NEW-ORLEANS, March 17.—José M. Iglesias publishes a manifesto as Constitutional Provisional President of the Mexican Republic. After recounting the circumstances of his departure from Mexico and the news of the success of Diaz, he says: "In circumstances so critical, when already everything had been lost on the Pacific coast, my further residence in San Francisco no longer had an object, and it was then that I determined to repair to this city, where I might be more immediately informed of such events as might occur in the Republic here. We have received a confirmation of the news previously brought regarding the deep perturbance, loss of prestige, and irredeemable anarchy which rack a country pinned down by force of bayonets to the Government of Taxtepec. This hybrid creation exhibits every symptom of dissolution. Under the solemnity of the hour I deem it my duty once more to send forth my voice to the people whom I have the honor legally to represent.

"This statement of my acts sufficiently explains why I have come to a foreign land. If I find myself now under its hospitality it is because when I left my native soil even temporarily I had not, nor have I yet, a hand's breadth of Mexican soil on which I could place my foot without danger of surrender to a triumphant faction. If I succeed in having under my control any portion of the national territory, I shall repair thither to reëstablish my lawful Government. This is a living promise of mine, because I live for the performance of a sacred duty which I never shall belie. When the bard of Pharsalia referred to the disasters of Pompey he contrasted the assent of the gods of Olympus, the champions of the conquering cause, with the solitary dissent of Cato. The cause which this day is a worsted cause in Mexico depends on the mainstay of public opinion, on the aspirations in its favor of the more soundly thinking portion of society. The worsted cause may easily be converted into a triumphant cause through the irresistible power of the national will. If the Mexican people will only rally around the Labarum, the sign of which must lead them to victory, the constitutional banner must still continue to wave under the protection of law."

CHINA AND JAPAN.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 18.—The Pacific Mail steamer City of Peking, which arrived here to-day, brings the following news under date of Hong Kong, Feb 15, and Shanghai, Feb. 16. Several victories by the northwestern army of Gen. Tso over the troops of Yakus are reported, and it is said he has captured the town of Manas. Now advances are declared to be in immediate contemplation. In Japan public attention has been chiefly directed to the progress of the insurrection in the Province of Satsuma. This movement has now spread in many directions, and has called for extraordinary measures of suppression by the Government. Up to this time, however, few authentic details are made public. The actual cause of the outbreak is unknown. The insurgents are believed to be mostly young men of the Samsuri or gentry class, who are dissatisfied with the condition of comparative obscurity in which the great social and political changes have left them. Their number is variously estimated at from 3,000 to 10,000. It is currently reported that their movements are directed by the celebrated statesman and soldier, Saigo, elder brother of the recent Commissioner to the Philadelphia Exhibition. Of this rumor, though confidently reported on all sides, no positive proof is given. It appears, however, that the Government is displeased with his failure to make exertions toward preventing the insurrection, as orders have been issued depriving him of the rank he has hitherto held of marshal in the army. Saigo's reputation for patriotism and loyalty has hitherto been unquestioned, and if it is true he has joined the insurgents, his disaffection will add much difficulty to the task of subjugation. The younger Saigo is actively serving the Government in his post of Vice-Minister of War.

It is alleged that the American Consul at Kube was over-zealous in attempting to present an address to the Emperor. The American residents have been greatly disturbed by the affair.

The famine in Corea continues, and there is great mortality in consequence.